



## Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact [support@jstor.org](mailto:support@jstor.org).

## FOREIGN AND INSULAR.

### BRAZIL.

*Pernambuco declared infected with plague.*

[Cablegram.]

PETROPOLIS, BRAZIL, *April 4, 1902.*

WYMAN, *Washington, D. C.*: Pernambuco declared infected bubonic.

AMES.

### CHINA.

*Report from Hongkong—Plague on steamship Ballaarat at Shanghai.*

HONGKONG, CHINA, *February 25, 1902.*

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith the abstract of bills of health issued at this station during the week ended February 22, 1902. The week was an exceedingly busy one, 11 vessels having been inspected; 698 individuals were bathed at the disinfecting station, and 759 bundles of clothing and bedding were disinfected. The sanitary returns for the week give 1 case of diphtheria, 2 cases of enteric fever, and 6 cases of smallpox, with 6 deaths. The cases of smallpox occurred among Chinese, and it is highly probable that the disease is more prevalent than these figures indicate. \* \* \* A cablegram from Shanghai states that the P. and O. steamship *Ballaarat* is at present held in quarantine there because of 2 deaths aboard due to plague. Many dead rats were found aboard. This steamship carries the English mail between Calcutta and Shanghai, with Hongkong as a port of call. The steamship arrived here the 16th instant and sailed for Shanghai the following day. It is probable that the infection came from India, as there was but little communication with the shore at this port, and no cases of plague have been reported in Hongkong since January 16, 1902.

Respectfully,

JOHN W. KERR,

*Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.*

The SURGEON-GENERAL,

*U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.*

*Plague at Tsang Shing—Cholera at Sheklung and Tung Kun.*

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,

*Washington, D. C., March 31, 1902.*

SIR: For the information of the U. S. Marine-Hospital Service, I have the honor to advise you of the receipt of a telegram dated the 29th instant from the consul of the United States at Canton, China, which reads: "Twenty deaths, plague, Tsang Shing; sporadic cholera, Sheklung and Tung Kun. Cholera, Canton, almost disappeared."

Respectfully,

JOHN HAY,

*Secretary of State.*

HON. SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.